

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

WASTE TREATMENT LAGOON

(no.)
CODE 359

DEFINITION

A waste treatment impoundment made by constructing an embankment and/or excavating a pit or dugout.

PURPOSE

To biologically treat waste, such as manure and wastewater, and thereby reduce pollution potential by serving as a treatment component of a waste management system.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Where the lagoon is a component of a planned agricultural waste management system.

Where treatment is needed for organic wastes generated by agricultural production or processing.

On any site where the lagoon can be constructed, operated and maintained without polluting air or water resources.

To lagoons utilizing embankments with an effective height of 35 feet or less where damage resulting from failure would be limited to damage of farm buildings, agricultural land, or township and country roads.

CRITERIA

General Criteria for All Lagoons

Laws and Regulations

All federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations governing the construction and use of waste treatment lagoons must be followed.

Location

To minimize the potential for contamination of streams, lagoons should be located outside of floodplains. However, if site restrictions require location within a floodplain, they shall be protected from inundation or damage from a 25-year flood event, or larger if required by laws, rules, and regulations. Lagoons shall be located so the potential impacts from breach of embankment, accidental release, and liner failure are minimized; and separation distances are such that prevailing winds and landscape elements such as building arrangement, landforms, and vegetation minimize odors and protect aesthetic values.

Lagoons should be located so they have as little drainage area as possible. If a lagoon has a drainage area, the volume of normal runoff during the treatment period and 25-year, 24-hour storm event runoff shall be included in the required volume of the lagoon.

The Department of Health requires a buffer distance of 1,000 feet from public drinking water resources and 50 feet from surface

water resources. Lagoons shall not be located in wetlands.

Soils and Foundation

The lagoon shall be located in soils with an acceptable permeability that meets all applicable regulations, or the lagoon shall be lined. Information and guidance on controlling seepage from waste impoundments can be found in the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook (AWMFH), Appendix 10D.

The lagoon shall have a bottom elevation that is a minimum of 2 feet above the seasonal high water table unless special design features are incorporated that address buoyant forces, lagoon seepage rates, and non-encroachment of the water table by contaminants. The water table may be lowered by use of perimeter drains to meet this requirement.

Flexible membranes

Flexible membrane liners shall meet or exceed the requirements of flexible membrane linings specified in NRCS Practice Standard 521, Pond Sealing or Lining, Flexible Membrane Lining

Required volume

The lagoon shall have the capability of storing the following volumes:

Volume of accumulated sludge for the period between sludge removal events;

Minimum treatment volume (anaerobic lagoons only);

Volume of manure, wastewater, and other wastes accumulated during the treatment period;

Depth of normal precipitation less evaporation on the surface area (at the required volume level) of the lagoon during the treatment period;

Depth of the 25-year, 24-hour storm precipitation on the surface area (at the required volume level) of the lagoon.

Treatment period

The treatment period is the detention time between drawdown events. It shall be the greater of either 60 days; or the time required to provide the storage that allows environmentally safe utilization of waste considering the climate, crops, soil, and equipment requirements; or as required by local, state, and Federal regulations.

Waste loading

Daily waste loading shall be based on the maximum daily loading considering all waste sources that will be treated by the lagoon. Reliable local information or laboratory test data should be used if available. If local information is not available, Chapter 4 of the AWMFH may be used for estimating waste loading.

Embankments

The minimum elevation of the top of the settled embankment shall be 1 foot above the lagoon's required volume. This height shall be increased by the amount needed to ensure that the top elevation will be maintained after settlement. This increase shall be not less than 5 percent. The minimum top widths are shown in Table 1. The combined side slopes of the settled embankment shall not be less than 5 horizontal to 1 vertical, and neither slope shall be steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical unless provisions are made to provide stability.

Table 1 – Minimum Top Widths

Total Embankment Height, ft.	Top Width, ft.
15 or less	8
15 – 20	10
20 – 25	12
25 – 30	14
30 – 35	15

Excavations

Unless supported by a soil investigation, excavated side slopes shall be no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical.

Inlet

Inlets shall be of any permanent type designed to resist corrosion, plugging, and ultraviolet ray deterioration, while incorporating erosion protection as necessary. Inlets shall be provided with a water-sealed trap and vent, or similar device if there is a potential, based on design configuration, for gases to enter buildings or other confined spaces.

The inlet pipe shall have a minimum diameter of 6 inches except that a minimum diameter of 4 inches may be used for milking center waste. An inlet pipe should terminate a sufficient distance from the shoreline to insure good distribution. Access shall be provided to the pipe for rodding in case of blockage.

Outlet

Outlets from the required volume shall be designed to resist corrosion and plugging. No outlet shall automatically discharge from the required volume of the lagoon.

Facility for Drawdown

Measures that facilitate safe drawdown of the liquid level in the lagoon shall be provided. Access areas and ramps used to withdraw waste shall have slopes that facilitate a safe operating environment. Docks, wells, pumping platforms, retaining walls, etc. shall permit drawdown without causing erosion or damage to liners.

Sludge Removal

Provision shall be made for periodic removal of accumulated sludge to preserve the treatment capacity of the lagoon.

A solids trap or a separator may be provided between the waste sources and

the lagoon. This may be a concrete or earth structure that can be emptied periodically. A minimum of 7 days storage should be provided, based on a minimum of 6 gals/day/cow and 1 gal/day/hog, except that a minimum of 3 days storage may be provided for milking center waste. If earth structures are used, a minimum of two should be planned so that one can be dried and cleaned while the other is functioning.

Erosion Protection

Embankments and disturbed areas surrounding the lagoon shall be treated to control erosion. This includes the inside slopes of the lagoon as needed to protect the integrity of the liner.

Safety

Design shall include appropriate safety features to minimize the hazards of the lagoon. The lagoon shall be fenced around the perimeter and warning signs posted to prevent children and others from using it for other than its intended purpose.

Additional Criteria for Anaerobic Lagoons

Loading Rate

Anaerobic lagoons shall be designed to have a minimum treatment volume based on Volatile Solids (VS) loading per unit of volume. The maximum loading rate shall be *12 pounds of VS per 1,000 cubic feet per day.*

Operating Levels

The maximum operating level shall be the lagoon level that provides the required volume less the 25-year, 24-hour storm event precipitation on the surface of the lagoon. The maximum drawdown level shall be the lagoon level that provides volume for the required minimum treatment volume plus the volume of accumulated sludge between sludge removal events. Permanent markers shall be installed at

these elevations. The proper operating range of the lagoon is above the maximum drawdown level and below the maximum operating level. These markers shall be referenced and described in the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) plan.

Depth Requirements

The minimum depth at maximum drawdown *should* be 6 feet. *There should be a treatment period of 60 days at the 6 feet depth.* If subsurface conditions prevent practicable construction to accommodate the minimum depth at maximum drawdown, a lesser depth may be used, if the volume requirements are met.

Additional Criteria for Naturally Aerobic Lagoons

Loading Rate

Naturally aerobic lagoons shall be designed to have a minimum treatment surface area as determined on the basis of daily BOD₅ loading per unit of lagoon surface. The required minimum treatment surface area shall be the surface area at maximum drawdown. The maximum loading rate shall be *50 pounds of BOD₅ per acre per day.*

Operating Levels

The maximum operating level shall be the lagoon level that provides the required volume less the 25-year, 24-hour storm event on the lagoon surface. The maximum drawdown level shall be the lagoon level that provides volume for the volume of manure, wastewater, and clean water accumulated during the treatment period plus the volume of accumulated sludge between sludge removal events. Permanent markers shall be installed at these elevations. The proper operating range of the lagoon is above the maximum drawdown level and below the maximum operating level. These markers shall be referenced and described in the O&M plan.

Depth Requirements

The minimum depth at maximum drawdown shall be 2 feet. The maximum liquid level shall be 5 feet.

Additional Criteria for Mechanically Aerated Lagoons

Loading Rate

Mechanically aerated waste treatment lagoons' treatment function shall be designed on the basis of daily BOD₅ loading and aeration equipment manufacturer's performance data for oxygen transfer and mixing. Aeration equipment shall provide a minimum of 1 pound of oxygen for each pound of daily BOD₅ loading.

Operating Levels

The maximum operating level shall be the lagoon level that provides the required lagoon volume less the 25-year, 24-hour storm event precipitation and shall not exceed the site and aeration equipment limitations. A permanent marker or recorder shall be installed at this elevation. The proper operating range of the lagoon is below this elevation and above the minimum treatment elevation established by the manufacturer of the aeration equipment. This marker shall be referenced and described in the O&M plan.

CONSIDERATIONS

General

Lagoons should be located as close to the source of waste as possible.

Solid/liquid separation treatment should be considered between the waste source and the lagoon to reduce loading.

The configuration of the lagoon should be based on the method of sludge removal and method of sealing.

Due consideration should be given to economics, the overall waste management system plan, and safety and health factors.

Considerations for Minimizing the Potential for and Impacts of Sudden Breach of Embankment or Accidental Release from the Required Volume

Features, safeguards, and/or management measures to minimize the risk of embankment failure or accidental release, or to minimize or mitigate impact of this type of failure should be considered when any of the categories listed in Table 2 might be significantly affected.

The following should be considered either singly or in combination to minimize the potential of or the consequences of sudden breach of embankments when one or more of the potential impact categories listed in Table 2 may be significantly affected:

An auxiliary (emergency) spillway.

Additional freeboard.

Storage volume for the wet year rather than normal year precipitation.

Reinforced embankment -- such as, additional top width, flattened and/or armored downstream side slopes.

Secondary containment.

Water level indicators or recorders.

The following should be considered to minimize the potential for accidental release from the required volume through gravity outlets when one or more of the potential impact categories listed in Table 2 may be significantly affected:

- Outlet gate locks or locked gate housing.
- Secondary containment.

- Alarm system.
- Another means of emptying the required volume.

Table 2 – Potential Impact Categories from Breach of Embankment or Accidental Release

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- Surface water bodies – perennial estuaries
 - Critical habitat for threatened and endangered species.
 - Riparian areas
 - Farmstead, or other areas of habitation.
 - Off-farm property.
 - Historical and/or archaeological sites or structures that meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
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Considerations for Minimizing the Potential of Lagoon Liner Seepage

Consideration should be given to providing an additional measure of safety from lagoon seepage when any of the potential impact categories listed in Table 3 may be affected.

Should any of the potential impact categories listed in Table 3 be affected, consideration should be given to the following:

A clay liner designed in accordance with procedures of AWMFH, Appendix 10D with a thickness and coefficient of permeability so that specific discharge is less than 1×10^{-6} cm/sec.

A flexible membrane liner.

A geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) flexible membrane liner.

A concrete liner designed in accordance with slabs on grade criteria in NRCS Practice Standard 313, Waste Storage Facility, for fabricated structures requiring water tightness.

Table 3 – Potential Impact Categories for Liner Seepage

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- Any underlying aquifer is at a shallow depth and not confined.
 - The vadose zone is rock.
 - The aquifer is a domestic water supply or ecologically vital water supply.
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The site is located in an area of carbonate rock (limestone or dolomite).

Considerations for Minimizing the Impact of Odors

For sites located where odors are a concern, the following should be considered:

Reduce loading rates of anaerobic lagoons to at least one half the loading rate or 6 pounds of VS per 1000 cubic feet per day.

Covering the lagoon with a suitable cover.

Using naturally aerated or mechanically aerated lagoons.

Using composting in conjunction with a solid waste system rather than a liquid or slurry system.

Using an anaerobic digester and biogas capture system.

PRACTICE EFFECTS

Refer to Section V of the Field Office Technical Guide for information regarding the effects of this practice on resource concerns.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall be prepared in accordance with the criteria of this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended use.

Plans shall include a plan layout of the embankment and pond with topographic contours, profile of the embankment, cross section of the embankment, profile of the emergency spillway, and cross section of the emergency spillway. Inlet and outlet details such as dimensions and material requirements will be included.

Quantities of materials required such as earth cuts and fills, volume of concrete, steel reinforcement, pipes, etc. will be included with the plan.

The plans shall specify the recommended species, planting method, and fertilizer for protective vegetation on the embankment and other exposed areas.

For lagoons that require a lining, the lining requirements shall be incorporated into the plan.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan shall be developed that is consistent with the purposes of the practice, its intended life, safety requirements, and the criteria for design. The plan shall contain the operational requirements for drawdown and the role of permanent markers. This shall include the requirement that waste be removed from the lagoon and utilized at locations, times, rates, and volume in accordance with the overall waste management system plan.

In addition, the plan shall include a strategy for removal and disposition of waste with least environmental damage during the normal treatment period to the extent necessary to insure the lagoon's safe

operation. This strategy shall also include the removal of *waste during* unusual storm events.

Development of an emergency action plan should be considered for lagoons where there is a potential for significant impact from breach or accidental release. The plan shall include site-specific provisions for emergency actions that will minimize these impacts.

The following guides shall be completed and used to document the operation and maintenance recommendations for the practice:

- *Operation and Maintenance Guide For Your Waste Treatment Lagoon; and*
- *Operation and Maintenance Guide for Waste Treatment Lagoon - Application of Wastewater.*

These guides shall be given to the client along with the construction plans and specifications for the practice.